THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

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The Iredell Express.

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E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,

Editors and Proprietors.

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From the Saltillo Boys.

CAMP ON THE RAPIDAN, VA., November 25th, 1863.

My last letter was closed rather abruptly by the order to march towards Chancellorsville; but, strange to say, I begin this sitting within fifty yards of the very spot where I finished the other; under different circumstances though,—then we had no shelter save a portable, Yankee tent; now we have a very snug cabin, roomy and comfortable, with one whole gable end for a chimney and fire-place. We are encamped about an eighth of a mile in rear of the line of fortification on the Rapidan hills. Some think *entrenchments* a more appropriate word than "forti," since they have been strengthened, doubled and trebled, until our works look like a continuous fort from the mouth of the Rappahannock to the Blue Ridge. If the war lasts a year or two longer we will have the Confederacy ditched loose from the abolition kingdom in the North. But you want to know how it happened that we got back here after having started on our way to some other point. I don't remember the date of my letter cut short so unceremoniously, but I had scarce time enough to bundle up my tricks after the first alarm was given, when all were off, as if on a race for life; nor was the gait slackened until we were seven miles away from this place, though precious little, if any nearer Chancellorsville. An hour by sun in the evening (it was Friday the 13th inst.,) we halted, and after a short rest went in camp in a magnificent forest of oak and pine on the road leading from Orange C. H. to Fredericksburg. There we remained during Saturday the 14th, perfectly quiet. Not a rumor, nor the report of a single gun disturbed our peace. A more charming day never beamed in the Sunny South,—so calm, so mild and serene. Even the summer birds were tempted to try their voices, and larks and robins were turning up around us in a way that carried us in fancy back to our boyhood's days, and made us wish, when awake to the reality, that such a thing as war had never been invented. The men stretched themselves in the brown rustling leaves and slept, and dreamed of sunny days long gone by, alas! with many of us never more to return.

Soon after dark (night of the 14th,) black, heavy clouds arose; glaring flashes of lightning illuminated for a moment the Western horizon—deep thunder muttered ominously, and ere we had temporary shelters constructed a perfect sluice of water fell and came near inundating our whole camp. The shower did not last more than half an hour, but that was long enough to upset all our calculations about a comfortable snooze, which we had had in anticipation. On the next morning at day-break we had another shower after the same style, but it lasted longer this time; rain fell heavily until 7 o'clock a. m., when the clouds broke away again and the bright beams of the sun shone out cherily. But how great the change since yesterday in the aspect of affairs around us! Instead of quiet all was bustle and hurry and confusion in camp; while on the river five or six miles away heavy discharges of cannon kept up a continual roar, filling every mind with painful apprehensions and dread forebodings. The drums throughout the camp were beating the long roll, some were drawing wet loads from their guns, some were counting their cartridges and arranging them conveniently in their boxes, new cartridges were handed out, cap boxes refilled:—others were overhauling their knapsacks in order to see what articles they could best dispense with, and away such articles would go in the bushes,—some wringing their blankets to get as much of the water out as possible; not a few were trying their best to get sick or lame, and went prowling round in the woods cutting walking sticks and making inquiries after the M. D's. and the ambulances—cooking utensils were carried up and rations half cooked thrust carelessly in haversacks. Everything and everybody was turned up side down, when the command "fall in" instantly brought "order out of chaos," and the line took up its march directly towards the cannonading. Many hearts beat violently in many manly bosoms,—not through fear, but from intense excitement and suspense natural on all such occasions. After making a quick and tiresome march to a point within sight of the river we halted, stacked arms and awaited further orders. In the course of half an hour a courier arrived bringing intelligence that the enemy had recrossed the river to their own side—that the whole uproar was the result of an attempted cavalry raid on the part of the enemy—that quiet was restored and we might return to our camps. We felt immensely relieved, and without delay returned to the camp we had left that morning. Meantime the firing had ceased, and the evening was as calm as any Sabbath we ever witnessed at home. Quite early the following morning we returned over the same road to this place; and since then fatigue parties have been at work day and night repairing and strengthening our line of breastworks. The men have erected comfortable shanties, and altogether are well prepared for winter should we get to remain here, an event very uncertain; for, though no stir was up an hour ago, nor has been during the last ten days, yet since beginning this letter we have received orders to prepare two days rations and be ready to move at a moment's notice. My luck exactly,—just as sure as I begin a letter to the *Express*, so sure do we get "marching orders," and if a certain member of the band gets a letter we are certain to march. Very discouraging, is it not? I expected that this beautiful weather would bring on a movement if not a fight, and now it seems likely to do both. But ere long we will have snow, and rain, and mud, and then all military operations will surely cease. We will then be located in a permanent camp,—somebody will bring us boxes, no matter who, whether Mr. Dillon or Mr. Chipley or any one else,—let them come, nor give us cause to think that gentle hearts in Iredell, once so warm and magnanimous, have now grown cold and sordid. We don't ask sharks, shirkers or speculators to remember us, but surely the kind ladies have not forgotten that to them we owe nine tenths of the comforts we enjoy in the army. And in the melee pray don't forget

Your old friend

NAT.

Written for the Iredell Express.

Review of Dr. Ramsay's Address,

Delivered before the Young Ladies of Concord Female College on Commencement day, May 29th, 1863.

We were no little gratified, when we ascertained that the Doctor had obtained his consent to pronounce the Literary Address at our late Commencement. From specimens of his, on like occasions, in other institutions, some of which we had read, we anticipated in his address to us, a rich entertainment.—But we must confess that our anticipations were more than realized. To say that we were pleased would be to express the truth but in part. We were not only much more highly pleased than we had been promising ourself; but we were delighted, entertained, edified. We doubt not that a discerning public will do the discourse justice, by agreeing with us that it is one of the Doctor's happiest efforts.

We have been regretting that it has been so long in making its appearance before the public in print. But circumstances beyond their control, as our editors have intimated, prevented its sooner appearing in the Express. To those who had the pleasure of listening to its eloquent delivery it will be regarded as an old friend somewhat forgotten; but met a second time, with great pleasure. In its present form the many excellent truths it contains may be reviewed at pleasure, and may be more deeply impressed upon the mind and heart for good. By those appreciating readers who did not hear it a rich feast will be enjoyed: while they cannot fail to discover the Doctor's earnest solicitude for the social, civil, intellectual and moral improvement and elevation of our species. Its appreciation by the Faculty and Pupils is sufficiently evinced in their earnest request to see it in print. We believed that it would do good, if published. We can safely say that it cannot fail to do good, if but heeded and reduced to practice. And without these things the best discourse on any subject must prove unavailing for good. To bespeak for the address a patient hearing—even where the author pinches hardest or deals most severely with vices, and follies and failings of both parents and children, is one main object of this review. S. C. M.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Advancing.

In consequence of the continued advance in the price of printing materials, many of the papers of the South are again advancing their terms. Two weekly papers published in Richmond have gone up to $20 per year, and we see that the N. C. Presbyterian intends to advance to $6. These advances are actually necessary in order to live and pay expenses. We intend either to advance or reduce the size of our paper—(which would our patrons prefer?)—we would prefer to advance the price and keep the paper at its present size.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Iron Contract.

The difficulty of procuring iron in the Southern Confederacy to be used in casting shells and round shot gave the officers in the Ordnance Department a vast deal of trouble till General Beauregard came to their relief. He has contracted with Gillmore and Dhalgren, of the Federal army, for several tons of metal per day, and those contractors are delivering it at Fort Sumter free of charge, and without the slightest injury to the old fort or its denizens.

The House of Rothschild.

Among all the Congresses held this summer, of princes, lawyers, musicians, schoolmasters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a Congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild has been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to re arrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the great Rothschild Congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and, following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfort It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co religionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jew Lane," over which hung the sign-board of a red schild, called in German roth-schild. As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The Serene Elector, being compelled soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew Lane of Frankfort, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the Princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two millions florins had brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopting the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the sign-board of the paternal house. On his death bed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfort clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Anselm, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the second, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the infant terrible of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris.

Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of Mayer Anselm, and heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendency in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son Edmond, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again—member of Parliament for London—gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples.

It is unnecessary to state that, though these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old Mayer Anselm, of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers in their meagre notices about the Rothschild Congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of the wilderness of *canards*, thin faces and thick fiction, it appears that the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm. In other words, the five reigning kings, descendants, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, came to the decision to reduce their number to four, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the youngest members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blameable liberality, unheard of in the annals of the family. Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, ten thousand ducats to the Orphan Asylum of St. Carlo at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus, has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the *dechehance* of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced.—However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like the famous Charles V, with only a cassock on his shoulder and a prayer book in his hand, but is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 450,000,000 francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the table of the descendants of the poor Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the Electorate of the good King George III. It is certain that no romance of royalty is equal to the romance of the house of Rothschild.—*London Globe.*

The Late Battle.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register* furnishes the following particulars of the late battle near Chattanooga:

The morning of the 25th came very thick and foggy. During the night our forces had evacuated Lookout Mountain, and withdrawn to the right of Chattanooga creek. About 8 o'clock, a. m. the fog cleared and revealed an immense force of Yankees along the base of Missionary Ridge. Gen Bragg had vacated his quarters during the night, hence, when the enemy opened their terrific cannonading on that point, they found no game.

The fight continued furiously during several hours, when comparative quiet reigned.—We could not perceive the result, but from the fact that that point is only four and a half miles from Chickamauga Station, and that the enemy had not made any demonstrations on that place, they could not have gained much advantage over our left.

At 9 o'clock heavy canonading was heard on our extreme right. Soon the battle raged furiously. Gen. Cleburne had taken position during the night on the extreme right of Missionary Ridge and massed the greater portion of his forces near the Tunnel At this point Swett's battery was posted, and during the entire day it kept up its continuous music.

The Yankees marshaled their forces in long and broad columns from Chattanooga, and the various positions along the Citice creek, advancing like the cloud on the unflinching heroes of Cleburne's and Cheatham's commands. Sherman's corps, supposed to number 35,000 men, advanced to the assault, and made assault after assault against the impregnable position.

During the hours between 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., the firing of musketry and cannon was incessant. We have never heard it equalled on any field on which it has been our lot to do battle. But their charges were unavailing. They were beaten back time and again. At one time they came within fifteen feet of Swett's battery, when the 5th Arkansas, with a yell and a volley that echoed high above the dim of war, drove them back. Numbers of the men finding their guns so fouled as to be useless, cast them away and threw rocks into the faces of the foe.

One Irishman whose left hand was so shattered that he could not hold his gun, threw stones until he was exhausted, and came back swearing that while old Pat was there the boys could whip all the damned Yankees they could bring against them.

The 2d Tennessee also was supporting this battery, and for infernal stubborn fighting it has never been surpassed.

One more assault at 4 p. m., and Sherman's corps received a terrific punishment that made them turn and fly down the hill, and soon they were lost to view in the sinking murky clouds of war. Our forces pursued them rapidly, and the last account we had from the foe was that they had crossed the Tennessee, and we had destroyed their pontoons at the mouth of the Chickamauga.

At 4½ p m., an attack was made some distance down the ridge towards our centre, and judging from the terrible and rapid firing of musketry our forces were slowly retiring over the crest of the ridge. The continuous and heavy firing was heard at 5¼ p. m., when the train left.

We can form no estimate of our loss, though we know a large number of wounded were received at the field and general hospitals. But the Yankees turned their pale and bloody faces to the setting sun on the western slope of the ridge by so many hundreds, that we are satisfied that hell had one of its grandest jubilees over its accessions from their ranks. The slaughter in the path of our batteries was awful and immense, but not one assault on us proved successful. ***

Green's Victory in Louisiana.

A correspondent of the Louisiana *Democrat* writing of Green's victory over the Yankees under Franklin at Bordeaux, near Opelousas, says:

General Green attacked the enemy, consisting of the 13th army corps, commanded by Gen. Bainbgriage, of the United States army, causing great havoc among them, driving them from the field, through their camps, taking possession of their whole encampment, completely routing their entire command and capturing their artillery and parts of their cavalry, &c. The fight commenced yesterday at 12 o'clock, finishing at two. The enemy contested every inch of ground, falling back slowly before our brave boys, who made the woods resound with their continuous cheers, and the earth tremble under the steady tramp of their resistless charge.

The infantry commanded by Col. Roberts, of Walker's Division, consisting of his own, Col. King,s and Harrison's regiments, were thrown on the extreme left, resting on Bayou Bourdeaux, being sheltered by the woods which skirted the Bayou for four hundred yards on each side. Here began the fight with the greatest fierceness, and here the brunt of it was borne. In the meanwhile Green's and Major's brigades, Boon's battalion, and one section of Daniel's and the Valverde battery, were ordered through the prairie on the extreme right to flank the enemy's position and charge his battery, which was pouring a hail of shell and canister through the ranks of our infantry, without much damage on account of the thickness of the woods. Our battery sections were soon in position, supported by Green's dismounted brigade, opened with a telling fire upon the enemy's guns. Major was already in position with his cavalry to the right of the batteries. At this juncture of affairs, Gen. Green ordered the entire command to charge, leading it side by side with Major The cavalry, at full speed, flanked the enemy, whilst the infantry at double quick, with interminable shouts, charged frantically upon them, taking their battery, routing and scattering their *boasted* "13th Army Corps" to the four winds. It was one of the most beautiful sights of the war. The cavalry and infantry charging at full run, over an open prairie, some fifteen hundred yards. The enemy left over one hundred dead upon the field. Our loss was very slight. We captured 538 non-commissioned officers and privates, 14 lieutenants, 10 captains, 1 colonel and 1 lieutenant colonel; besides these, there are fifty wounded in our hands shot through the arms or body, who were able to walk from the field; a like number who were not able to move were left behind. Nearly all of our wounded were brought off. The enemy came up with their entire command, where upon we fell back to our former position.—We were only able to bring off one of the pieces of artillery captured, a 10 pounder Parrott. The others having their horses killed and disabled, we spiked and left them on the field. Their tents, commissary and ordnance stores being destroyed, our army fell back in good order and are ready and anxious to meet them again.

Description of Lookout Mountain.

A correspondent gives the following description of Lookout Mountain, which is interesting as giving a correct understanding of the situation and importance of this point and the position of our army:

The ascent of Lookout Mountain is gained by an excellent road that rises from the confluence of Chattanooga Creek, two miles west of the depot at Chattanooga, and reaches the top of the mountain a mile in the rear of Lookout peak. There we found a most excellent summer resort, resembling in appearance a fashionable watering place, with beautiful and commodious hotel buildings, and all else to render the place attractive to seekers of pleasure. Fine freestone springs are also flowing in profusion. This beautiful village is known by the appellation of Summer Town There is quite a commanding view from the fourth floor of the hotel; but the sublimest scenery is spread before the beholder from the huge borders of rock that rise so rough and rugged from the extreme northwest point of the mountain overlooking the Tennessee river. This peak we suppose to be near three miles from Chattanooga, on an air line; direction nearly west; elevation near two thousand feet above the river.

The general course of the Tennessee river flowing from the northeast to the southwest, but as seen from the Lookout, the shape of the river, from above Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry, below the mountain, is somewhat similar to the letter S, Chattanooga being in the southern bend and Moccasin ridge in the northern. The abruptness of the lower bend, however, is better represented by the name Moccasin Bend. The beholder is struck with the similarity of the neck of land embraced by this bend to an Indian moccasin. Chattanooga is the instep, the confluence of Chattanooga Creek is the toe, and confluence of Lookout Creek the heel, and the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry the ankle above the heel. The shrubbery along the river banks represents the fringe or beads of the moccasin. Lookout is opposite the bottom of the foot, and Moccasin Ridge is the leg and foot. The batteries that fire so frequently upon us may be styled the top of the toe.

The distance from the pontoon bridge in the rear of Chattanooga, across the ankle of Moccasin Ridge to the pontoon at Brown's Ferry is apparently about a mile, while around the river it is five or six miles. From the stand-point we occupied, Missionary Ridge is seen extending from north to south, three miles southwest of and fronting Chattanooga. Chattanooga Valley and Creek are between Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Lookout Valley and Creek are west of Lookout Mountain, and between it and Raccoon Mountain, which is five miles beyond the peak. Walden's Ridge is on the opposite side of the river, nearly north. Between Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge is the passage of the river, with the "suck" and "boiling pot." The Federals now hold Raccoon Mountain and the Valley of Chattanooga beyond Chattanooga Creek.

Gen. D. H. Hill's Card.

Lieut. General D. H. Hill has published the following card in defence of his action on the bloody field of Chickamauga:

A CARD.

As several erroneous statements have been made in regard to my being relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, it cannot be improper to give the facts in the case.—When the order relieving me was received, I called upon General Bragg and asked the cause of it. He said that he had no cause of complaint against me up to the close of the battle on the 20th of September; that no imputation had been, or could be made against my military character, and that he would promptly rebuke any one making such in his presence I then asked what could be the reason for his action. He alleged as the cause an expression of opinion on my part. I inquired why I alone was held responsible for this utterance, when the other three corps commanders (Longstreet, Buckner and Cheatham) had concurred in it. To this no satisfactory answer was given.

The insinuation made by some of the army correspondents of my being tardy in attacking on the morning of the 20th September, is unjust. The first intimation I received that we were to be the assailants, was an order to advance from the wing commander, (Gen. Polk) received at 7:25 a. m. And the first I heard of the contemplated attack at daylight was from Gen. Bragg himself, some half hour later. The four essential preparations for battle had not been made at 3 a. m., and, in fact, could not be made without the presence of the Commander-in chief, who then appeared on the field.

Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has since told me that he was so far from being ready at daylight, that he was not even ready when I began the attack. My impression is that my corps was engaged more than an hour before a trigger was drawn by any other troops.—To the fierceness of the assault by this heroic corps, the Yankees ascribe their massing on our right. If I am not greatly mistaken, we had gained the Chattanooga road, turned the Yankee works, and nearly reached the Kelly House before the left wing came into action. The Yankees concentrated their forces rapidly to regain the key point of their position. Generals Helm and Deshler were killed, and Gen. Adams was wounded and captured by the overwhelming masses thrown against my single corps. Gen. Adams told me that the Yankees, in conversation with him, ascribed the loss of the battle to their withdrawing too many troops from their right to meet the morning attack of my heroic men on their left. It would seem that the delay in attacking on our left led them to believe that our forces were massed on the right. All the Yankee accounts of the battle agree in this view of our plan of attack.

I heard no firing on our left until after the fine troops of Walker and Liddell had come to our support.

The charge of tardiness being disposed of, it may be well to quote to the self-constituted critics the following extract from the letter of the Adjutant General, in refusal of my application for a Court of Inquiry: "Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department.

D. H. HILL, Lt. Gen'l.

☞ Gen. Bragg having been relieved of the command of the army of the West at his own request, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston has been appointed in his stead. The Confederate army since the late retreat from Chattanooga had been reorganized and was in line of battle on this side of Ringgold, Ga., and near the town. Speaking of the late battle of Chattanooga the Atlanta *Register* says:

So far as the battle itself is concerned, we have nothing to deplore. The Federal loss was tenfold greater than our own, and we only regret that prudential considerations preclude an exposition of all the facts which would satisfy every Southerner, that the reverse sustained, was unavoidable. That one wing of the army should have failed to maintain its position with distinguished valor and success of the other, is a fact of which we may not now with propriety give any explanation.

The supplies of Grant's vast army are not more abundant now than before the retreat of Bragg's army. The facility of communication with Bridgeport is improved, but a single line of railway will not furnish supplies for more than one hundred thousand men and thirty thousand horses. Grant cannot yet prosecute the invasion. He may, when the river rises. His cavalry may become troublesome, but this will be annoyance rather than a cause of disaster, if the people do their duty.

The *Register* says Lieut. Martin, Quartermaster in Cobb's Legion, who left Longstreet's command on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, reports that Gen. Ransom and Buckner's divisions, under Gen. Bushrod Johnston, had joined Longstreet; that a portion of Longrtreet's forces were on the north side of the Holston river near Knoxville and that Burnside was completely surrounded.

Prisoners as well as citizens were constantly arriving within our lines. They report that the enemy was entirely out of bread and but a small quantity of meal remained for their subsistance.

The enemy burn houses every night to prevent the city being stormed.

Brownlow had escaped with his Press but our forces captured his type and paper 30 miles from Knoxville.

Our troops have an abundance of supplies excepting salt.

Horrible Murder—A Wife Contrives the Death of her Husband.

A most atrocious murder was recently perpetrated in the county of Carroll, Va.

Mr. Irvin, an old and highly respectable citizen, was assassinated by one of his servants on last Friday. The means employed was a billet of wood, with which the victim was knocked senseless, when his throat was cut from ear to ear. He was then dragged to a cabin, until night, and, under cover of the darkness, conveyed to a well near by and thrown in. The negro confided his blood to a colored woman, who exposed the crime and brought the culprit to apprehension. A search was made, and the body of Mr. Irvin, mangled and steeped in gore, was found at the bottom of the well. The negro man, on being carried before his mistress, charged her with being the instigator of the murder. He says that she offered him a thousand dollars and his freedom to make way with her husband.

Shocking Murder.

A woman named Helen Macarthy was murdered Thursday evening, by her husband, Joseph John Macarthy The parties lived in a tenament house at the corner of Cary and 7th streets. About 8 o'clock Thursday, the neighbors heard a considerable noise and the cry of "murder" in Macarthy's apartments. Soon after, the lifeless body of Mrs. Macarthy was discovered at the foot of the stairs, and, on further examination, Macarthy himself was found with a self-inflicted wound in his side. There were several gashes upon the neck of Mrs. Macarthy, all inflicted with a shoemaker's knife found on the premises.

The husband was a shoemaker by trade. He was sent to the Alms House Hospital.—There were no witnesses of the foul deed, and the instigation of the murder will remain unknown until disclosed by Macarthy.

The deceased was apparently about thirty-five years of age.—*Richmond Whig.*

President Davis.

The Georgia Legislature has adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his unselfish patriotism and untiring devotion to the interest of the whole country in the trying period of our country's history, is entitled to the gratitude of the people and commendation of every enlightened patriot, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That the State of Georgia, fully appreciating the onerous trials and arduous duties devolving upon the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, and his self denying sacrifices, tenders to him the assurance of unabated confidence and an unalterable determination to sustain him in his efforts to conquer an honorable peace and maintain the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to His Excellency, the President, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE:

Thursday, : : : December 10. 1863.

Charitable Contributions.

The following amounts have been handed us, and paid over to Rev. W. W. Pharr, for charitable purposes:

Dr. Y. S. Dean,.....$50 00

Seventh Volume of the Iredell Express.

This issue commences the seventh volume of the *Express*. Owing to the enormous increase in the cost of paper, living, and every outlay in conducting the printing business, we find it absolutely necessary to increase the price of subscription to a much larger sum, or reduce the size of the sheet; of the two, we have chosen the latter, as less objectionable to our patrons, inasmuch as by leaving out much dead matter which filled up a great portion of the larger sheet, and printing in smaller type, we can furnish quite the usual quantity of news and general reading. We formerly bought paper at 10½ cts. per pound, of good quality; we now have to pay $1 per pound, for an inferior article. A lot of paper which we recently ordered, instead of costing us $95 at the old rate, actually cost us $900! The cost of living is, if anything, more extortionate, for our farmers seem never satisfied with high prices for their products, but want more!

Longstreet's Army.

A telegram from Dalton, Dec. 4, says:

"The latest accounts represent that Longstreet, with a part of his command, made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville. His loss said to be small. He then raised the siege and marched towards Abingdon.

Gen. Bushrod Johnston had succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet without the loss of his supply train, as previously reported."

Hooker's and Seigle's corps were reported advancing upon Knoxville, which, no doubt, caused Longstreet to retire, in the direction of Virginia, to escape an attack upon his rear. Gen. Ransom is reported to have captured a large ammunition train bound for Knoxville.

Daily State Journal, Raleigh, N. C.

We are indebted to the Editor of the *Daily State Journal*, Mr. John Spelman, for an exchange with our weekly. The *Journal* gives full reports of the doings of the Legislature; also the latest intelligence from the seat of war, with other general intelligence, and is conducted with ability. The *Journal* is published upon the following terms:—Daily paper, 1 month $2; 2 months $4; 3 months $6; and 6 months $10. The weekly publication will be resumed in a short while.

Clippings from the Press.

—Wm. Geo. Sandoe, Postmaster at Abingdon, has informed the *Virginian*, that he has been notified by the Postmaster General, that a Post office has been established in General Lee's army, called "Army" Post office. In future all letters intended for persons in Gen. Lee's army, will be directed as above—giving the Company, Regiment, Brigade, Division and Corps, if known.

—The Staunton *Spectator* has been informed that on Wednesday last a train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was blown up by torpedoes placed on the track. This occurred near Pawpaw Tunnel, thirty miles West of Martinsburg. The train is said to have been loaded with Yankee troops. The amount of damage done is not known.

—Mrs. Simmons, a widow lady of Jasper county, Miss., has made during the present year 300 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes, with peas and pindars enough to fatten her hogs. She did all the ploughing herself and did it with an old wind-broken pony. Her two little daughters aged twelve and fourteen years did the hoeing She has also made 100 pounds of tobacco now in press. Since her crop was finished she has done weaving enough to buy her salt and a pair of cards, and has some money left.

—Judge Bailey, one of our best Superior Court Judges, has resigned. The present session of the Legislature, therefore, will have to fill the vacancy.

Large Turnips.

We have been presented by Mr. W. L. Alexander, with four very large turnips, weighing something less than fifty pounds. We always feel grateful for such favors from our friends.

A Handsome Present.

We are indebted to Mr. Abner Feimster, Liberty Hill, for a present of a half bushel of superior eating apples, and the same quantity of very large Irish potatoes, for which we tender thanks.

Negro Troops.

The Northern papers state that the Yankees have armed and equipped forty thousand negroes to be used to help subjugate the South. The Lincoln Government, having failed to crush the "rebellion" with white Yankees, intend to try what virtue there is in cuffy for that purpose. They threaten to garrison the South with negroes, to whom white men must yield obedience. Whilst our enemies are inangurating such villainous schemes, what ought to be done with their sympathizers here in the South, those who are opposing the Confederate Government and encouraging the enemy by word, if not by act?

President Davis and other Confederate authorities are sometimes called tyrants by a certain set of men living in the South, but the way our affairs have been managed shows that the President is one of the most forbearing rulers ever known in times like these.—He is entirely too forbearing for the good of the cause, for if he would have every man in the South arrested whose conduct encourages the brutal enemy, with his negro troops, to make war upon us and destroy our property, it would hasten the day of peace. The time may come when the people will have to attend to this matter if the authorities continue to neglect it. Sympathizers with our barbarous foes should not be allowed to go at large in the South.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Escape of Gen. Morgan from the Ohio Penitentiary.

MOBILE, Dec. 4,

A special to the *Evening News* from Grenada the 3rd says the Memphis *Argus* of the 2nd, has a dispatch from Cleaveland confirming the escape of Gen. Morgon and all his Staff from the Ohio Penitentiary by digging through the walls. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for Gen. Morgan.

Guerillas are numerous on the Mississippi.

The steamer *Black Hawk* was fired into below Red River and her Pilot killed. The *Texas* has been burned.

Hurlburt has issued an order that all the military goods, not purchased under Yankee regulations, shall be shipped North from Memphis. Ten or twelve houses are named and required to ship their goods north.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.

Contrary to general expectation the engagement between the armies of Lee and Meade has not yet taken place,—each side, apparently, are waiting the attack of the other.

Officers from Orange county to-night, expresses the belief that Meade is slowly receeding from Mine Creek towards Fredericksburg. If this be true, his object is either to occupy that town for winter quarters, or having the inside track in making it the starting point of race for Richmond.

The weather is clear and the thermometer milder.

A special to the *Sentinel*, dated Orange C. H., 2d, says our cavalry made a successful attack on Gregg's division on the Plank Road in rear of Meade's army on the 29th. We captured the Federal camp, 110 prisoners, a number of wagons, and killed and wounded many of the enemy.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec. 2.

No fighting to-day. The enemy still make a show of back down the Rapidan river, for the purpose of recrossing the river without a fight or going to Fredericksburg to winter.

Official.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department last night, dated

DALTON, Dec. 2.

General S. Cooper:

The enemy has fallen back across the Chickamauga, destroying everything on their route, including Railroad track and bridges.

Their loss was very heavy in the attack on our rear guard under Gen. Cleburne.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Official.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.

The following was received at the War Department last night, dated

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 2.

General S. Cooper:

The enemy retreated during last night.

Pursuit was made this morning but the enemy had recrossed the Rapidan before we reached it.

A few more prisoners were captured.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.

The community has been in good spirits to-day at the changed aspect of affairs consequent upon the retreat of Grant's army, and the recrossing of the Rapidan by Gen. Meade. Some regret is expressed at the escape of the latter from humiliation and defeat which awaited him, but the retreat is regarded as an evidence of weakness as well as timidity.

The President's message, when completed, is said will be longer than his last message to Congress.

The Flag of Truce Boat arrived at City Point to-day. The *Herald* of the 1st, admits a loss of 40,000 in various battles and skirmishes in Northern Georgia.

The Signal officers at City Point telegraphs that northern papers contain accounts of the escape of John Morgan and six other Confederate officers from the Ohio Penitentiary.—Morgan reached Toronto, Canada, on the 30th.

The *Herald* says Grant's entire loss in recent fights, killed wounded and missing is 40,000.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Dec. 1.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning has a special dispatch dated Dalton, Nov. 30th, which states that Cleburn's division engaged Austerhaus 15 miles this side of Ringgold, Friday morning, driving back 15,000, capturing 3,200 prisoners and four stand of colors. The enemy is in our front at Ringgold. Our troops are in line of battle and on the advance.

News was received to-day at headquarters of the capitulation of Burnside to Longstreet.

Capt. Cabell and Major James Wilson, of Breckenridge's staff, were taken prisoners on the 25th.

ATLANTA, Dec. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer*, dated Dalton 1st, says the enemy are entrenching at Chickamauga. The enemy crossed two divisions over the Tennessee at Cattle Pass, which are at Kingston.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Charleston.

Wheeler left Knoxville on Tuesday last. Our lines is two hundred and fifty yards of the enemys breast works. Longstreet is in fine spirits and expects every day the surrender, and had fortified the hills across the Holston commanding Knoxville. Reports of the surrender of Burnside is believed, though not officially confirmed.

The enemy burned a portion of Ringgold to-day, retreated and destroyed the bridge and Railroad track at Chickamauga.

The enemy hold Cleveland and is advancing on Charleston.

Rumors are current that Bragg has resigned, and that Hardee is in command temporarily.

Trouble Ahead.

We fear that the course of certain persons in this State who are all the time finding fault with the action of and abusing the Confederate authorities, and thus arousing the feelings of the people against our Government, will involve us in a terrible war among ourselves. There is great danger of this, and we wish we could say something that would cause a change in the conduct of those who are stirring up strife. All the talk we hear about military law over-riding civil law has no justification or excuse, and its only tendency is to encourage bad and disloyal men to refuse obedience to the legally constituted authorities.

Those who are eternally harping about military law over-riding civil law, and making the people believe that there is danger of their losing their freedom in this way, may see cause to regret their conduct when too late. Some who indulged in such a course have already seen the error they committed, and are now laboring to correct it. We know a prominent man in one of the Western counties (a member of the conservative party,) who, a few months ago, was loud in his denunciations of military law and humbugged the people about the sufficiency of *civil law* in all cases, but who, when the tories and deserters began to commit depredations in his section, earnestly begged the military authorities to send a force up there to restore order and protect the people. The troops were sent, and they did much good as all true men will testify—hundreds of deserters were restored to their commands, and bad men were made to understand that they must behave themselves. Our "conservative" friends find that *military law* accomplished a work and corrected an evil which the *civil law* was utterly powerless to effect, notwithstanding some of them got into office by denouncing military law and otherwise humbugging the people.

We repeat, that unless there is a change in the conduct of the factious fault-finders and grumblers, we shall be involved in a horrible war among ourselves, which is more to be dreaded than the war now waged against us by the Yankees.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

New Advertisements.

Colts Repeaters for Sale.

A LOT OF No. 1 COLTS REPEATERS are on hand and for sale. Apply to

H. B. REESE.

Dec. 10, 1863.—1t.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

HAVVING taken out Letters of Administration on the Estates of Jacob T. and Eliza J. Robb, I will sell at my residence on THURSDAY 31st December inst., three valuable servants belonging to said Estates, two women and one boy. The girls are No. 1 cooks and washers. Terms made known at sale.

NANCY ROBB,
Dec. 4, '63. 1—3t. *Administratrix.*

TO THE PEOPLE

Of Rowan, Cabarrus, Iredell, Davie, Stanly, Surry, Yadkin and Davidson Counties:

I BEG LEAVE to call the particular attention of Farmers and others, to the advertisement of the Chief Commissary for the State, by whom I have been ordered to impress, in all cases, where I cannot purchase the surplus of Wheat and other supplies in the above named Counties, for the use of the Army. This order has been rendered necessary by the refusal of persons, generally, to sell to the Government. I, therefore, take this occasion to make a *final appeal to all*, to sell to me at once, or, to my authorized agents their surplus of Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Peas, and other subsistence stores, and save themselves the mortification of *impressment*, for unless they respond at once, the authority to impress will be exercised most rigidly, and without distinction.

Messrs. J. S. MILLER and H. C. ECCLES are my authorized Agents for Iredell, Yadkin and Surry Counties.

A. MYERS,
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 30, '63. *Capt. and A. C. S.*

TO THE FARMERS OF N. CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Greensborough, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Chief Commissary for the Department of North Carolina, charged with the important duty of procuring supplies for the subsistence of the Army, begs to appeal once more to the Farmers of North Carolina for aid. Deeply anxious to avoid impressment, whenever it is possible to do so, he has forborne thus long in the earnest hope that the patriotic Farmers of the land, glorying in the bravery and sufferings of their own noble sons, would promptly and voluntarily come forward to feed them according to the means with which God has blessed them.—He yet trusts they may do so, but feels bound to warn them, in case they will not sell, that he will seize, as the law empowers him to do, and will be no respecter of persons. Are you afraid of the currency? Where will that and all else be without the Army, and where will that gallant Army be, unless it is fed? Think of these things, and open your hearts and your stores, rich and poor, to the Agents of the Government. Do not wait for it to be taken from you; let not your patriotism be stained by a selfish reluctance, but rather sanctified and enobled by the blessing which hath been promised to him who giveth *cheerfully.*

JAMES SLOAN,
1:tf *Maj. and Ch'f. Comm'y. for N. C.*

TO THE PEOPLE

Of Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell and Burke Counties:

THE FARMERS and CITIZENS of the foregoing Counties are hereby informed, that in consequence of the pressing necessity, just now, in our Armies, for short and Forage,

Oats, Corn, Hay and Fodder, especially,

I have instructed my Agents to exert every energy possible in securing *at once*, a large quantity of these supplies. And, while I earnestly hope the good Farmers and Citizens of these Counties will spare my Agents, as also themselves, the unpleasant necessity of impressment, by selling to me or them, at the schedule prices fixed from time to time by the Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina; yet, if parties refuse to sell at these prices, THEREBY MAKING IMPRESSMENT NECESSARY, it is a DUTY, which, in all such cases, my Agents will proceed *TO EXECUTE PROMPTLY WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.*

If there be any, as I learn there are, who suppose the tenth will be as much as the Government should require, I beg to inform such persons, that in order to sustain our noble, devoted and self-sacrificing Armies, not only the *tenth* of production, but *very near, if not ALL of their surplus will be necessary*; and it is to be hoped that our righteous cause is sufficiently dear and sacred to all, to induce, even the most parsimonious, to be liberal and prompt in letting the Government have their surplus without hesitation.

☞ The following are my authorized Agents:—

A. J. YORK, at Concord, for Cabarrus and Stanly Counties.

J. R. SIMONTON, at Statesville, for Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell and Burke Counties.

J. B. FITZGERALD, at Holtsburg, for Davidson, Rowan and Davie Counties.

J. P. BRIDGER,
Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1863.—1:tf *Capt. and A. Q. M.*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT BECOMES A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE under all circumstances to acknowledge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God, and especially to confess our transgressions and humble ourselves before His chastening hand in seasons of affliction and calamity:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, moved by these considerations, as also by the request of the General Assembly and to concur in the action of other Southern States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; earnestly requesting its sincere observance by all the good people of the State; that all worldly employments be suspended, and that all Ministers and Clergymen of whatsoever denomination, will open their Churches, and assembling their congregations, make earnest and fervent supplications unto God that He will stay His wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best promote His glory and both the spiritual and temporal welfare of His creatures.

In testimony whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, L. S. Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 30th day of November, A. D., 1863.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

NEGROE HIRING.

ON Thursday the 31st day of this instant, in Statesville, I will hire for one year THIRTEEN NEGROES, consisting of

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS,

belonging to the minor heirs of James M. Bailey, deceased. Among them is one first-rate *BLACKSMITH*, and one *WOOD-WORK WAGON-MAKER.*

Also, at the same time and place, and for the same length of time, I will hire a NEGROE BOY and GIRL, belonging to the minor heirs of James A. Campbell, deceased.

Terms in both cases will be made known previous to the hiring.

W. F. COWAN,
December 4th, 1863.—1:2t *Guardian.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have on hand 35 barrels of Tanner's OIL and a quantity of first rate SALT, which can be bought on good terms. Apply to

M. L. GUNN, or
T. A. BELL.

Nov. 30th, 1863.—52:tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from me on the night of the 17th instant, my yellow boy (ORIN,) sometimes calls himself FAYETTE. I bought said boy from R. M. Johnson near Statesville, Iredell county. He sold him as the property of Dr. Lorrance, of said County.

Said boy is about six years old, and had on when he left an old grey sack coat and pants, and an old cap. I will give fifty dollars for his apprehension and confinement in jail so I can procure him.

My address is Chesnut Hill, Ashe county, N. C.

JNO. H. CARSON.

Nov. 18th, 1863.—52:4t

Office Western N. C. R. R.

NOVEMBER 27TH, 1863.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that storage will be charged for all freight remaining in our ware-houses more than ten days after its reception.

In no case will Liquors be received unless properly marked and ready for *immediate* shipment. The Company is not responsible for freight left in their depots.

JAMES W. WILSON,
52:2t *Eng'r. & Sup't.*

☞ Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.

Simonton's Tannery,
STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.

WE will tan Hides for our neighbors on shares—one half for the other,—and for poor soldiers' families for nothing.

D. C. THOMPSON,
Agent.

The price of DOG SKINS is Ten Dollars for large—smaller in proportion. Ten thousand wanted. D. C. THOMPSON, Ag't.

EQUITY SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to sale at the Court House in Statesville, on the 1st day of January, 1864, a very valuable tract of land containing

148 ACRES,

lying on the South Yadkin river, eight miles from Statesville—known as the Kilpatrick tract, at Kilpatrick's Ford on the South Yadkin river—adjoining Jacobs, Summers and others,—belonging to the heirs of Milton Campbell, deceased.

TERMS—Cash in currency.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.
Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr adv $8]

At the same time and place I will sell the tract of land belonging to the heirs of Jesse Lippard, adjoining the lands of John Lippard, Sr., Jacob Stirewalt, and J. F. Goodman and Henry Goodman, containing

196 ACRES.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.
Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr adv $5]

At the same time and place I will also sell the undivided half of the Morrison mill tract of land, including the mill—known as the James Morrison mill, on Buffaloe Shoal Creek—adjoining the lands of Eli Bost and others containing 300 acres. And the whole estate in a tract of 30 acres, adjoining the above and on the same Creek:—and the whole estate in another tract adjoining the 300 acre tract, D. Fox and others, containing 24 acres.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.
Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr adv $8]

ALSO,

I will resell the Dobson Tract near Edson Springs—biddings opened at $600.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest from date

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.
Nov 22, 1863.—[Pr. adv. $5.]

ALSO,

The Knox Tract of 100 acres, adjoining Waddle and others,—biddings opened at $500.

TERMS—Twelve months credit, with interest.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.
Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr. adv. $5.]

ALSO,

The undivided moity in a tract of land belonging to the heirs of the late James Summers, now occupied by W. D. Summers, containing 350 acres, more or less.

Terms made known at sale.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.
Nov. 22, 1863.—[Pr. adv. $5.] 52:4t

FIRE! FIRE!!

I HAVE THE AGENCY to take risks in Stock Fire Insurance Company at Charlotte, N. C., and give the Policies.

Capital Stock, One Million.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Nov., 1863.

SALT IN EXCHANGE FOR PORK.

I AM AUTHORIZED and will exchange Salt for good fat Pork with all who may desire. We will give in exchange two lbs. of Salt for one of Pork, delivered at any convenient point on the W. N. C. Rail Road.

E. M. TODD,
Maj. & C'y.

Hickory Tavern, N. C., Nov. 10, '63.

Salt Notice.

ALL those who have not received a 2nd divide of the County Salt, will call at the Salt Room by the 15th of November next, and get it. After that time I will commence to divide the third time.

We have a quantity of SALT at the works and need Wagons very much to haul and will give very liberal wages.

J. A. ROSEBRO,
October 23, 1863. County Trustee.

SALT!

I will give SALT in exchange for FLAX-SEED, other country products and money; all at the market price.

sep 24 E. B. DRAKE.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD.

TIME TABLE,

To go into operation Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

MAIL TRAIN WEST.

STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE. A. M.
Salisbury,			10.15
Water Tank,	6	10.39	10.43
Third Creek,	13	11.11	11.16
Waddell's,	18	11.36	11.39
Statesville,	25	12.07	12.19
Plott's T. O.,	33	12.51	12.56
Catawba,	38	1.16	1.41
Newton,	50	2.29	2.35
White Sulphur,	54	2.51	2.55
Hickory Tavern,	60	3.19	3.25
Icard's,	70	4.05	4.10
H. R.,	79	4.50	
Morganton,	81		

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE. A. M.
Morganton,			10.00
H. R.,	2		10.45
Icard's,	11	10 40	10.31
Hickory Tavern,	21	11.25	11.59
White Sulphur,	27	11.55	12.21
Newton,	31	12.15	1.35
Catawba,	43	1.10	2.00
Plott's T. O.,	48	1.55	2.44
Statesville,	56	2.32	3.15
Waddell's T. O.,	63	3.12	3.40
Third Creek,	68	3.35	4.13
Water Tank,	75	4.08	
Salisbury,	81	4.40	

J. W. WILSON,
49:tf *Chief Eng'r. and Sup't.*

CARD.

DR. JAMES F. LONG, late Surgeon in C. S. Army, having been compelled, in consequence of ill health, to resign his position in said army, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Statesville and vicinity. He has taken, and may be found at all hours of night or day, at the room formerly occupied by Dr. Nesbitt.

DR. L. has returned to Statesville, and is now prepared to attend to any professional business, the public may favor him with.

October 19, 1863. 45—tf

Exchange Notice No. 7.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the first of September, 1863. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice No. 6, Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or other places before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The Staff of Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 46th Mississippi Regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Oct. 20—48:6t. *Agent of Exchange.*

Coast Salt AND NO. CA. BANK NOTES,

WILL BE exchanged on favorable terms for Pork, Butter, all Kinds of Grain, Irish Potatoes, Jeans, or plain Cloth,

Nov 23—51tf S. J. RICKERT.

To the Citizens of Statesville.

STATESVILLE, Nov. 20th, 1863.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Town of Statesville give notice that they have received authority from Gov. Z. B. VANCE to buy and transport CORN from South Carolina, for every family in the town.

They have commissioned their Constable, J. F. Vanpelt, Esq., to superintend the business. Mr. V. will leave for S. C Wednesday next—and will receive orders from every family for the amount they will need for their *own use. The money must be sent*

The precise cost of the Corn and expenses will be charged.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Town Magistrate.

Citizens are requested to leave Mr. Vanpelt every grain bag they can spare.

51:3t R. F. S.

Negroes to Hire.

I WILL HIRE out for the year 1864, at Statesville, Iredell county, on the 28th day of December next, TWENTY Negroes, consisting of men, boys, women and girls, also, at Newton, Catawba county, on the 1st of January, 1864, FIFTY Negroes, men, women, boys and girls.

JONES SPENCER.

November 26, 1863.51:tds

Atlantic, Tenn. & O. R. R.

THIS ROAD is now completed to Statesville, where all freights will be received and delivered. Freeland's Depot will be discontinued from and after this date.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
March 16, 1863. 16—tf Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me on all notes, accounts, judgments or executions in my hands as a Collecting Officer, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same promptly, as no longer indulgence will be given.

W. T. WATTS, Agent.
January, 23, 1862 8:tf

SALT!

I HAVE a quantity of SALT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

M. L. GUNN.
October 22, 1863. 47—tf

TREASURER'S OFFICE

WESTERN NO. CA. RAIL ROAD,
Statesville, N. C. 10th Aug., '63.

THE Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co. have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Confederate money at this Office on and after the 21st Sept. next. Stockholders must present their certificates of stock. Those sending power of attorney will make the same to T. H. McRorie, Clerk.

R. F. SIMONTON, Treas.
38:tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has opened in the Stockton building, a desirable assortment of

GOODS,

which he will sell as low as possible. Also, a few kegs of No. 8 and 10 nails for sale.

All kinds of Country Produce bought at the highest cash prices or taken in exchange.

ISAAC WALLACE.

July 27, '63.—35:tf

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

I HAVE the Agency to Insure property in a number of different Stock Companies with capitals of

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Terms moderate—no premium note required, no assessments made let the losses be ever so great. In case of a loss by fire the insurer will be paid his amount insured promptly.

Call on me and examine policies, applications, &c. If you wish further information I will give it.

JOS. W. STOCKTON, Ag't.

Charlotte & South Carolina RAIL-ROAD, AND ATLANTIC, TENN. AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Tuesday, September 1st, 1863, Passenger Trains making close connections with adjoining Roads, will run as follows:

Leave Charlotte for Columbia, daily at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave Columbia for Charlotte, " " 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Leave Statesville for Charlotte, daily, except Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leave Charlotte for Statesville, daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M

THOS. R SHARP,
General Sup't.

August 31, 1863 40—tf

PROVISIONS WANTED.

J. S. MILLER, Statesville, and H. C. Eccles, Cool Springs, are my authorized agents for the purchase of subsistence stores for the Confederate army, in the County of Iredell.

A. MYERS, Capt.
41:tf. & A. C. S.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Lawrence & Gaither, are requested to call and pay, without delay, and those having claims against said firm, will present them to me.

A. B. F. GAITHER,
Surviving partner.

February 5th, 1863. 10—tf

Three Farms to Rent.

THE subscriber would inform those persons desiring an improved FARM, that he has three which he will rent. They are located in Alexander County, N. C. Apply to

THOMAS MILLER,
Elk Shoal Post Office,
Oct 12—46tf Alexander Co., N. C.

A Card.

DR. J. F. LONG informs his patrons that he will charge $5 a visit for four miles or less, over that distance in proportion.

October 28, 1863. 48—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

MORE desirable GOODS to suit the season.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Sept. 14, 1863.

STATESVILLE LIVERY STABLE.

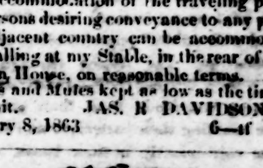
THE Proprietor continues to keep on hand a number of good

HORSES and VEHICLES

for the accommodation of the traveling public. Persons desiring conveyance to any part of the adjacent country can be accommodated by calling at my Stable, in the rear of the Simonton House, on reasonable terms.

Horses and Mules kept as low as the times will admit.

JAS. R DAVIDSON.
January 8, 1863 6—tf



HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16.15tf

SODA!

WRITING & LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES, &C.,

TO EXCHANGE FOR

RAGS,

AT THE

Iredell Express Office.

August 5th, 1863.

FLAX SEED.

I AM paying the market price for FLAX SEED.

E. B. DRAKE.

Sept. 24th, 1863.